### THEWAROFFICE

Why Cameron Left It

He Resigned the Secretaryship of War After Mr. Lincoln had Removed Him-Senator Wilson's Account Corrected -A Letter from Alexander K. McClure.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph: — In your paper of Wednesday you refer to the conflicting explanations given by political journals of the retirement of Mr. Cameron from the War Department, and call for the correct history of his displacement for Mr. Stanton. I can throw some light upon the inside history of the

The Atlantic Monthly for February contains an eloquent and just tribute to the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, from the pen of Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts. Coming as it does from a gentleman of high character for integrity, and one who is presumed to have been familiar with the inside political movements of

L'ucoln administration, the vindication of truth of history requires that one paragraph of his otherwise unexceptionable paper should

corrected. He says:corrected. He says:—
"The impatience of the public mind at the delays found expression in harsh and generally undeserved eriticisms upon the War Department. Mr. Cameron felt the pressure of multiplied labors that orowded upon him, and he was not insensible to adverse criticisms. He proposed to resign provided some one should be appointed not unfriendly to his policy. He suggested the appointment of Mr. Stanton. The President acted upon his suggestion, accepted his resignation, and tendered him the mission to Russia. Mr. Stanton was then named Secretary of War, with the hearty concurrence of every member of the Cabinet except Montgomery Blair, who bitterly opposed the appointment."

A writer in Lippincott's Magazine for February also discusses the retirement of Mr. Cameron from the Cabinet, and approaches the truth, but does not fully explain the circumstances connected with Mr. Stanton's appointment.

Mr. Cameron was removed from the War Department by Mr. Lincoln without any previous notice of the purpose of the President to make the change at the time. He never did resign, and was not consulted by Mr. Lincoln as to his successor.

The correspondence published in the newspapers, purporting to be Mr. Cameron's voluntary resignation and the President's acceptance of the same, was an after-thought. It was suggested and prepared after Mr. Cameron had been removed. It was charitably conceived to break the fall of a Cabinet minister who had justly forfeited the confidence of the administration and of the country, and whose dismissal was an imperious necessity to save the national

The first knowledge Mr. Cameron had of his "resignation" was communicated to him in a letter from the President, informing him that Mr. Stanton had been, or would be, nominated as Secretary of War, and that he (Cameron) had been determined upon for the Russian mission. The letter was delivered to Mr. Cameron

I saw the letter very soon after it had been general contents, but also the bitterness with which Mr. Cameron complained of the manner of his removal. His resignation was not requested, nor had it then been given.

The withdrawal of Mr. Lincoln's letter and the substitution of a correspondence, antedating the removal, was suggested to Mr. Cameron in my presence, and Mr. Lincoln's generous disposition was discussed and confidently relied upon to make him consent to such a correspondence. He was appealed to on the subject, and agreed to it. Letters were then prepared giving the dismissal of Mr. Cameron the appearance of a voluntary and cordial retirement from the Cabinet, and Senator Wilson was doubtless misled thereby. If Mr. Cameron "proposed to resign," as Senator Wilson states, I happen to be one of several, at least, who know that it was some time after Mr. Stanton had been installed as the Minister of War.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Stanton are both dead, and it is due to the momory of both that the appointment of Mr. Stanton shall not be made to appear falsely in history as having been dictated or suggested by Mr. Cameron, or intended to perpetuate his policy. The change was made to redeem the Government from the deadly atmosphere of corruption that came up from the seething caldron of the War Department. It was demanded not only by every dictate of patriotism, but it was formally and peremptorily called for in financial circles, with the positive assurance that no additional loans could be negotiated until dishonesty and incompetency were dethroned from the head of the War Office. That demand removed Mr. Cameron, and it was fully met by the appointment of Mr. Stanton. A. K. McClure.

#### Philadelphia, February 11, 1870. ANNEKE JANS.

Statement of the Claims of the Heirs of An-neke Jans to Trinity Church, New York. From time to time letters are received making inquiries as to the probability of the claims of the heirs of bility of the claims of the heirs of Anneke Jans to the property now in possession of the corporation of Trinity Church being allowed or adjusted. The Mayor of New York has therefore caused the following statement of the case to be prepared, showing most conclusively that all such claims are entirely visionary, the church property being held under a title which has been adjudged to be valid by the

highest court in the State:—
The claim of the heirs of Anneke Jans (or Bogardus), as made in the suit Bogardus vs. Trinity Church, 4 Sand., Ch. R., 633, was

Trinity Church, 4 Sand. Ch. R., 633, was founded on the following allegations:—
Anneke Jans, in 1663, was seized of the lands now in possession of Trinity Church. She devised it to her seven children, and died in that year. In 1670-71 some only of the devisees of Anneke Jans executed a deed of transport to Governor Lovelace. The church entered under the transport, and held under it as tenant in common with those of the said devisees that had not conveyed, or with their descendants. The complainant, as one of such descendants claimed to be entitled to one-fifth of one-sixth part of the lands as tenant in common with the church, owner of the other five-sixths. The church in that suit put in a plea and answer. The answer denied the material statements of the bill. The plea was that Queen Anne, being in possession and occupation of the lands in

FIRST EDITION | question, and in receipt of the rents and profits to her sole and separate use and benefit by her letters-patent dated November 28, 1705, granted them to the church; that the patent them to the church; that the church on that day entered under such patent, and became selzed of the premises in fee, claiming to be of right sole and exclusive owner in fee simple, and that ever since, from the date of such patent to the time of the place it had been in the miner. of the plea, it had been in the uninterrupted sole, exclusive, and actual possession of the premises, claiming to hold the same as sole and exclusive owner in fee simple during the whole of that time, etc. The plea having been demurred to was adjudged to be valid by the decision of the highest court, and at the hearing in the suit above mentioned it was sustained by overwhelming proofs. A reference to the able opinion of Vice-Chancellor Sandford, reported in 4 Sandford's C. R., 683, will show how complete and unanswerable was the evidence of

adverse possession.

The above, although very short, is really an abstract of every point in the adjudged case upon which the decision turned It is believed that no case relative to the title can be presented which will not necessarily be governed by the same principles. That cause was decided in 1847. Twenty-three years have since then clapsed. Now, the church has been in adverse possession since Queen Anne's grant, for 165

#### THE ST. LOUIS GHOST.

Further Particulars of the Haunted House— More Concerning the Young Seer. The Missouri Republican of February 10 says: In order to satisfy themselves in regard to the

story of Miss Jennie Debonnaire, two city reporters called to see her yesterday. We give the statement of the young girl principally concerned. It is exactly as she made it:

My name is Jennie Debonnaire; I am fifteen years of age; I think it was last Thursday I went

Morgan streets first; I heard people talking about it, and wanted to see; so I got the keys from the agent and went there; I wanted to see if there was any truth in the stories; I got to the if there was any truth in the stories; I got to the house as it was getting dusk; I think it must have been near 7 o'clock; I went in and stood in the hall, inside the hall door; I called out, "If there are any spirits, or anything of the sort here, in the name of the Lord let it appear. "Then I saw near the top of the stairs which goes up to the second story from the hall, as if it was the head of a man. The face was pale and bloody. There were cuts on the throat and head. It was that of a light-complected man, with curly hair. There were cuts on the throat and head. It was that of a light-complected man, with curly hair. Then it seemed as if I saw the man from the waist up; then as if the form was complete, but one leg was cut off. The man called out "Zoola, Zoola." This was a name my father used to call me. I said, "That's not my name and I will not answer." Then the man replied, "Junnie." I asked him in the name of the Lord what was the matter with him? He said, "Come and I the matter with him? He said, "Come and I will show you." Then I followed him down to the cellar, he leading me. I was quite close to him, and he seemed dressed like any other man, and with two legs. The stairs to the cellar are underneath those leading to the second story. When I got down into the cellar, it lightened up. A white light like day. I don't know how he did it. The man pointed to a spot in the east side, and said down there is \$3000 in gold, and then pointing to another spot more north he said, down there my bones are buried. I asked his name, he said Joseph Scott, and he told me he had been killed Joseph Scott, and he told me he had been killed by a man named Phil. Amberg, who was now in Philadelphia. He said he had been murdered for his money, and that the man who had killed him had taken most of the money away with him, but that he had buried the \$3000 in the cellar, as it was too heavy to carry. He after-wards got too scared of the place to come back for it. He asked me to go and tell the Masons about it—for he was a Mason; that he wanted his bones buried, and asked me if I wouldn't do it for him; I said I would. When I went up to the front door he kept close by me, but as I was front door he kept close by me, but as I was going out he suddenly vanished. Mother and I next day went to the house and slept in it two nights. We had to leave it. Mother could not stand the continual hammering noise which went on, and the sound of a man walking heavily up the cellar stairs. Three knocks would be given at the room where we were, and then I would see the same man coming, it seemed, through the door. When we were in bed he would come and stand at the foot, and ask me if I would not have his bones buried. Then, when I would be going out of the house, Then, when I would be going out of the house, I would see a hand just above the cellar stairs beckening me down there. I was not afraid. I went to the big building on Market street, where I saw the Masons' sign. I told them there, and they sent me to Third street, and a man directed me to the pelice officer, and I told the story to the captain. I can do no more than the college of the captain. I can't go down into the cellar and dig myself. Anybody who goes to the house can hear the noises, and anybody who does not want to make fun of the case can see the man, Joseph

Scott. He told me so.' Such is this young person's outre experience, as rehearsed by herself. If a Mr. P. Amberg lives in the Quaker City, we have no doubt he will be either greatly amused or greatly shocked at this bill of indictment drawn up by a

# THE BOY MURDERERS.

They are Captured South of Plattsburg, Mo.—A
Precious Pair.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Union says:—The Cameron brothers, who shot down in cold blood, on Tuesday, Mr. Harrington, an old citizen of Andrew county, were captured one mile south of Platteburg, Clinton county, yesterday, and brought to this city and confined in jail. Their names are Samuel and Elisha C. Cameron. The boys were captured on Wednesday evening

bout sundown, a few miles south of Plattsburg Thus two more desperadoes are brought within the reach of the law. Immediately on learning of their arrival in this city we proeseded to the jail, and through the courtesy of Mr. Andrew Craig, jailor, were allowed to interview the boys in their cells, but from all the information we obtained from them we might as well have interviewed a Stoughton bottle.

We were first ushered into the room where the eldest was confined. On either side were two mattresses on the floor. The one on the left was occupied by Bud Hundley, who killed young Borer at Albany, Gentry county, more than a year ago. On the foot of the other sat young Sam, dressed in pants, shirt, boots, and cap. He is apparently nineteen or twenty years old, with upper lip fringed with a dawning mous-tache, full face, regular features dark hair and eyes, and is really handsome. He was perfectly self-possessed, and absolutely refused to give any information relative to the crime with which

After much labor and persistent pumping, he deigned to say that Harrington was not feeding his hogs when they found him; that he and his brother left the house to take a look at the farm and the old man followed them until the difficulty occurred, resulting in his death. He also said that his brother did not come to Clay county after him, but that he happened to "come across him" down there, and that he had told him he had left their stepfather's house without bringing away his clothes. He (the elder) they agreed to go with him and visit his mother, whom he had not seen for fourteen months, and they went. He was respectful but reserved, and we left him.

Thence we went to the cell of the younge brother, and stated the case to him, saying that one side of the case had been published, very damaging to him, and that we were willing to give him the benefit of his version of the affair. The young reprobate, who is also good looking, and altogether too shrewd for one of his years, I

lite ally bubbled over with insolence, saying he had given the Plattsburg editor a report of the affair, and if we wanted anything we could telegraph, as there was a railroad leading down there. Our persuasive arts and patience were s on exhausted, and we left the cell under the impression that the juvenile was shrewd erough and wicked enough to be guilty of any-

### GRANT, HALLECK, AND THOMAS.

General Halleck's Statement—The Order Re-lieving General Thomas.

Major-General Halleck has recently made several statements to a reporter of the Louisville Courier-Journal, concerning the intended re-moval of General Thomas prior to the battle of Nashville, which conflicts with the statements of several correspondents of leading Western papers. General Halleck's military headquarters are now in Louisville. He said that the dinner in San Francisco, in which he is said to have told General Thomas that he withheld an order from Grant superseding him at Nashville, was never given, and that the speech attributed to him was never made. He has not dined with General Thomas since they left the West Point Academy. He sald, however, that an order removing Gene ral Thomas, in favor of General Schofield, was written and signed by E. D. Townsend, A. A. G. bp order of the Secretary of War. He (General Halleck) entered a strong protest, but neither President Lincoln or Mr. Stanton would take the responsibility of suspending the order. He volunteered to assume the responsibility of de-taining the order, and Mr. Stanton said, laughing, "Well, you will be the only one to suffer. This responsibility lassed three hours, as we find This responsibility lassed three hours, as we find it stated that "Grant assented to the suspension of the order three hours after its issuance." He was induced to consent, however, by the protestations of General Halleck, who telegraphed to Grant at 4 P. M., December 9, as follows:—"Orders reat 4 P. M., December 9, as follows:—"Orders re-lieving General Thomas had been made out be-fere his telegram of this P. M. (I o'clock) was received. If you still wish these orders tele-graphed to Nashville, they will be forwarded." Halleck also telegraphed to Thomas, urging him to hasten his attack. The following summary of the case, as he understands it from General Halleck's statement, is given by The Louisville reporter:—1. General Grant did peremptorily demand the removal of General Thomas on the eye of a great battle, and the appointment of eve of a great battle, and the appointment of General Schofield in his place. 2. The Presi-dent and Secretary of War did actually issue the order as requested by General Grant. 3. The order so issued was delivered to Gen. Halleck, to be telegraphed to Gens. Thomas and Schofield. 4. That General Halleck, after being refused authority by the President and Secretary of War to suspend the order, did so on his own responsibility, telegraphing the fact to General Grant. 5. General Grant did assent to such suspension of the order removing General Thomas. 6. The official order of removal was never countermanded or revoked, but was kept by General Halleck in his pocket till the battle of Nashville was fought, when he returned it to Mr. Stanton, who put it in the fire. 7. Although official orde actually issued was thus destroyed, the original draft, and the telegram on which it was based, are preserved. S. The removal of General Thomas on the peremptory demand of General Grant was prevented by the action of General

## FATAL RENCONTRE.

A Man has his Abdomen Ripped Open and Dies-Escape of the Assassin.

Last week, in the Charleston Cotton Press, a murder of an atroclous character was quietly perpetrated, whilst only a few of the operatives were cognizant of the fact. There are, or were at that time, some eighteen or twenty white men working at the press, who were in the habit of quizzing each other, and of perpetrating at odd times small practical jokes among themselves. Upon the day the murder we speak of was perpetrated there happened to be present a was perpetrated there happened to be present a couple of men from another press, one of whom was named McDonone of whom was named McDon-nell, a small, kantankerous kind of chap, who became wrathy at some little pleasantr attempted upon him by one of the operatives. His offensive talk and obstreperous conduct generally became so disagreeable that one of the men working at the press, named Kilburn, hauled off and gave him a slap in the face. Jemmy McDonnell rushed on Kilburn, and they both had a tussle, in the course of which Mc Donnell managed to insert the blade of a knife into the abdomen of Kilburn so deeply that the entrails protruded from the The wounded man was taken to his boarding-house on Poplar street, where he died on Friday last in great agony. He was buried on Saturday. The parties who were aware of the fatal effects of the row concerned themselves more in hushing the row concerned themselves more in hushing it up than in having the perpetrator of the cow ardly and atrecious deed brought to justice, and consequently a knowledge of the affair did not reach the police. Kilburn is represented as having been a remarkably quiet, intelligent, manly sort of fellow, and the witnesses of the bloody assault do not pretend to justify McDon-The latter has escaped out of the city, or else is hid away. He has not been seen at his usual frequenting places since the day after the

## RAILROAD CASUALTIES IN JERSEY.

A Remarkable Case-Struck by a Locomotive

and Carried Three Miles on the Cowcatcher Two Teamsters Fatally Injured. Yesterday forenoon one of the most singular accidents ever recorded in connection with rail-roads occurred at Clifton, on the Eric Railway. The Orange county express dashed by the station, and a laborer who was at work on the track was struck by the locomotive. It was only when the train arrived at Passalc Bridge, a distance of more than three miles, that the body of the man was found stretched on the cowcatcher. Death was evidently instantaneous, and it is certainly very singular that the engineer did not see the man after he was struck till the train

came to a stand at the place mentioned. Shortly before 10 o'clock on Thursday night a butcher, named Enoch Bolston, and a laborer, named James Costello, were driving a truck with four mules attached to Communipaw, and in attempting to cross the Central Railroad before the arrival of an approaching Newark train were thrown out and the truck completely demolished by the locomotive. The men were injured so severely that Bolston's case defies medical skill. Costello, who was formerly em-ployed on a Jersey City ferryboat, is injured internally, besides having several contusions on his head. Both men are lying at the Bay Shore

A Mr. Bloomfield and another man, on Thursday afternoon, while engaged on a trestlework for the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, near Kutherford Park, by the breaking of a rope were precipitated some twenty or thirty feet to the ground. Mr. Bloomfield's leg was broken and ankle dislocated, while his companion was injured internally to a degree which

it is feared will prove fatal.

A brakeman, named Michael McCormick, fell from a freight train on Wednesday and was run over and instantly killed on the Krie Railway, between Paterson and Suffern. His remains which lay scattered along the track in horrible shapes—the head in one place, legs and arms in other places, etc.—were gathered carefully together, and taken to his home in Chester, for

—San Francisco merchants organized last week the California Association for the restora-tion of American shipping interests, and also adopted resolutions declaring that they endorsed the sentiments expressed in the document re-

### METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

The Minority Report How the Majority "Whitewashed"-Mr. Porter Makes a Profit of More than Thirty Per Cent. on Paper Sold

we yesterday published the report of the Investigating Committee of the alleged Book Concern frauds. The report fully exenerated the agents and managers. Messrs. Henry Silcer, James Pike, and L. M. Vernon, members of the

Book Committee, have, however, made the following dissenting report:—

We, the undersigned members of the Book Committee, respectfully dissent from the report of the majority, adopted yesterday, for the following reasons:—

1. Because nothing has come before us during our present session to relieve our convictions of losses.

present session to relieve our convictions of losses and mismanagement in the Book Concern, so insuffi-ciently expressed in the committee's report in No-vember last.

and mismanagement in the Book Concern, so insufficiently expressed in the committee's report in November lass.

2. Because, from testimony before the committee, it appears that the Book Agents, for a series of years, purchased a very large part of their paper from or through a middle-man or paper-broker, who represented himself to paper manufacturers as controlling the purchase of paper for the Book Concern, and whose relation to one of the Agents gave special credibility to his representations, and who also represented himself to the Book Concern as the accredited agent of certain leading manufacturers. This method of purchasing appears to us discreditable, and, almost of necessity, damaging to the house.

3. Because the testimony before the committee shows that this system actually ness damaging to the Book Concern. The agents have bought since 1860 from or through the above-named middle-man paper to the amount of nearly \$700,000; from him direct about \$350,000, through him as broker about \$350,000. The "statement" of the assistant agent to the committee, corroborated, as it is, by documents drawn from the books of the dealers referred to, and also from the order book of the Printing Department of the Methodist Book Concern, amounting to \$53,639-16, between July, 1867, and August, 1868, the profit accruing to the above-named "broker" was \$680504; and that during the same period his commissions on purchases made amounted to \$2,040-28. Between August, 1868, and June, 1869, he received from those two houses commissions amounting to \$6765-55 on paper ordered directly from the Book Concern. We give these as specimens only, not pretending to say what was the whole amount of profits and commissions on the entire sum of nearly \$700,000. But we append the following letter from Campbell, Hall & Co., showing that, in one case at least, a profit of 30 per cent, was charged:—

"New York, Jan 26, 1870.—Rev. J. Lanchan—Dar Sir.—In reply to your inquiry we beg to say that we sold Mr. Portor in June, 1867, 185 recms of 14/873

"New YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.—Rev. J. Lanchan.—Dear Sir.—In reply to your inquiry we beg to say that we sold Mr. Porter in June, 1867, 188 recents of 14%x39, 24 pounds, at 7 cents per pound, less 2% per cent., amounting to \$972.97. We find, by referring to Mr. Goodenough's order book, that he sold this paper to the Methodist Book Concern at 34 cents per pound, amounting to \$1255.64, leaving a difference of \$384.67, showing a profit of over 39 per cent.

4. Because it was in evidence before the committee that all the manufacturers and dealers whose testimony was given would have sold to the house directly as cheaply as they sold to Mr. J. F. Porter, as stated in their letter below.

The following letters form a part of this testimony:—

The following letters form a part of this testimony:—

"New York, Nov. 10, 1963,—Dear Sir:—We would say, in answer to your inquiry as to whether we would have sold the Methodist Book Concern the paper which we did through Mr. Forter bringing us the orders, at the price allowing the Methodist Book Concern the discount which we paid to Mr. Porter, had those orders come to us sired instead of through Mr. Porter, we would have allowed the one cent a pound to your society, as we do now. The domain of Mr. Porter for 2% per cent, addition, which we finally allowed and paid to him, we did under protest, feeling that it was the only way that we could keep along with the business, knewing that the time would come when we could break up the infamous system, and ourselves and others could get righted, and do our business with your society as we had formerly done before Mr. Porter came upon the field of action, and in the same manner as we did our business with our other large outpurers.

"Rev. John Lanahan." "Boston, Oct. 20, 1869.—John Lanahan, D. D., New York—My Dear Sir:—You ask in yours of yesterday, "Whether from July, 1857, to July, 1868, I would under the same circumstances have sold paper to the Methodist Book Concern at the same price I sold to Mr. J. F. Porter, if the Agents of said Book Concern, or their curplore, had applied to me in person!"

"I reply, I know no reason why, under the same circumstances, I should not have sold paper as low to the Methodist Book Concern as Mr. Porter."

For the above reasons, not to name others, we feel ourselves compelled to present this minority report; and we further feel ourselves compelled to say that the methods of making purchases in the printing department, the methods of paying wages

report; and we further feel ourselves compelled to say that the methods of making purchases in the printing department, the methods of paying wages and keeping accounts thereof in the bindery, and the methods of checking invoices of goods received have been defective, and likely, therefore, to lead to losses. We at the same time express our firm belief and hope that the Book Committee's investigations have so far awakened attention, and will lead to such improvements in the methods of business that the Book Concern will be secured to a very great extent against the possibility of similar irregularities.

extent against the possibility of similar irregularities and losses hereafter.

And finally, we beg to say that we fully concur in that part of the report of the majority which expresses confidence in the integrity of the agents and the solvency of the Book Concern.

HENRY SLIGER HENRY SLICER,

#### New York, Feb. 10, 1870. MORMONISM ON LONG ISLAND.

The Utah Carpet-Buggers Stumping the Island
—The Apostles and Saints of the New Creed
Getting their Backs Up.

For some weeks past the citizens of Freeport and vicinity have been considerably agitated by a series of lectures exposing Mormonism, delivered by the Rev. F. W. Ware, and also lectures vindicating their principles and practices, by Elders Thomas Jackson and William W.

The last evening lecture was a repetition of the Freeport lecture, and was repeated by spe-cial request. The lectures on both sides have called out the people in great numbers, those against Mormonism being held in the churches and the lecture in vindication of that peculiar institution in the dancing hall at the hotel in Freeport. Mr. Ware very ably reviewed the course of the Latter Day Saints from the first organization of that Church: exposed the criminality of Joseph Smith and Brigham Young: charged them with throwing aside the Bible, and substituting the Book of Mormon; with believing that God is a man, and the Holy Ghost a kind of electricity; with teaching that there is a female god, and that women have no souls, but enter heaven as a companion of man; that there are two kinds of marriages, one for life only, which does not unite the persons in the other world, and the other for life and eternity, which is respected in heaven, and that Brigham Young's agent has power to make these

eternal marriages.

Mr. Hyatt, a backsliding Mormon, at his lecture made some grave charges against the Utah saints in connection with Mountain Meadow massacre. During the entire lecture a Mormon delegation were present and were greatly excited at the charges, and often interrupted the speakers, denying all the allegations, and offered

On Thursday evening, at the Mormon gathering, the hall was filled with a large number of the new converts to Mormonism, and in addition many of the first citizens of Freeport. Elder Thomas Jackson, in vindicating polygamy, claimed that the present condition of society demanded that this doctrine should be practised by a large number or else in a short time society would be entirely corrupt. He stated that in New York city there were thirty thousand more marriageable females than males; that in New marriageable females than males; that in New England there were three fadies who have arrived at an age suitable for entering the married state, and yet single, to one marriageable man. He claimed that in Salt Lake City, with 20,000 inhabitants, there was not a single prostitute; that in New York city, where this peculiar institution was condemned, and within the hearing of 500 church bells, could be found 20,000 young women who lived by prostituting themselves.

themselves.

The speaker said that the large preponderance of females in our country made a life of toil or of shame necessary for them, unless polygamy is practised. This speaker was very violent against those who opposed Mormonism, and especially against Mr. Ware. W. W. Ritter followed in a more liberal spirit, and evidently made a better effect on the audience.

—Daviess county produces more tobacco than any other county in Kentucky. Its yield last year was 6,298,850 pounds.

LATEST BY THLEGRAPH.

The Anti-Prohibition League-Land Grants-Rank in the Navy-Military Officers Ordered to the Frontiers - To. day's Cable Quotations.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Paymenter Irving.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12 .- The President having approved the report of the Examining Board in the case of Paymaster Washington Irving, United States Navy, yesterday, he was wholly retired by Secretary Robeson from the service

with one year's pay.

Rank in the Navy.

The Civil Engineers of the various Navy Yards have forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy petitions and recommendations, asking for rank and precedence in the navy. Secretary Robeson has forwarded them to Mr. Scofield, Chairman of the Naval Committee, which committee has the subject of naval rank under consideration.

The Ice Supply.

As the open winter has provided but a limited supply of ice, orders have been given by the naval authorities here to the commandant of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, to procure a full supply for the Government ice-houses at that place, as that station will be used during the coming summer by the naval patients, as, also, for the rendezvons for naval vessels from the West Indies.

Ordered to Service.

The army officers who have during and since the war been industriously and elegantly signing their names to official documents in the War Department are uttering hideous outcries at the idea of their being disrobed of their purple and being invited to experience a little genuine army life out on the frontler, under the new army order. They do not consider that it is right or proper for them to again mix with the common army horde to whom they have issued orders from the War Department whenever a new freak took them, but the order is imperative and will only perhaps except a very few cases where there is great favoritism at the throne.

## FROM THE WEST.

The Anti-Prohibition League. Sr. Louis, Feb. 11.—The Anti-Prohibition League had a fine meeting at Masonic Hall to-night, at which able speeches were made by two preminent citizens. The Protectionists hold forth to-morrow night. These meetings are creating much interest on the tariff question, and people of all classes attend them.

Spring's Hotel and store, at Cobden, Illinois, was burned last night. Loss, \$30,000. Insurance, \$12,000.

Holding of Land Grants.
MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—The ruling of the Secretary of the Interior that all land grants to railroads must be located on air lines, unless natural barriers intervene, has changed the Northern Pacific Railroad programme materially,

and orders have gone forward to stop all surveys for the present. FROM EUROPE.

Last Night's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 11—Evening.—Cotton closed steady and unchanged. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. Bacon dull. Lard flat. Pork flat.

This Morning's Quetations.

Paris, Feb. 12.—The Bourse opened quiet.

Rentes, 73f. 30c.

ANTWERP, Feb. 11.—Petroleum opened firm at

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc-Judge Read Pre-siding, Judges Sharswood, Agnew, and Wil-liams, The court was this morning engaged with miscel-

Court of Quarter Sessions Judge Ludlow.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludiow.
Brison cases were tried to-day.
Henry Burke was charged with the larceny of clothing belonging to William Farreil. The defendant and a man named Martin, both young men, went to a tavern in Filbert street and took separate rooms for the night. The following morning Farrell, a resident in the house, went down into the offise, and upon returning a few moments afterwards met Martin geing down stairs. He found his trank had been broken open and his clothing stolen, and one of the rods from defendant's bed was found beside the trunk, and likewise Farreil's tooth-brush was found in the defendant's room.

in the defendant's room.

But the prisoner himself was still in his room and none of the missing clothing was discovered in his possession. A trunk belonging to another boarder was found in Martin's room, broken open, and Martin, under pretense that he was going into a neighboring saloon for a few minutes, went away for good, which is the same that he was going into a neighboring saloon for a few minutes, went away for good, which is the same that he was going into a neighboring saloon for a few minutes, went away for good, which is the same that he was going into a neighboring saloon for a few minutes, went away for good, and the same that the same th which circumstances seemed to point to him as the guilty party. Mr. Bregy, the prisoner's counsel, argued that this was at most but a case of suspicion. and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

There is a fair business doing to-day in loans, but not more than is usual at the end of the week at this period of the year. A few days ago the managers of banks, as well as the street lenders, were considerably exercised in keeping their funds in motion. There is slight change in this respect to-day, the demand and supply being more evenly balanced, though there is ample for all wants. The rates are without material change, though perhaps a shade firmer. We quote stock loans active, as usual, but easy at 5@6 per cent., and A1 business paper at

7@8 per cent., chiefly at the former figure.
Gold is dull and weak, opening at 120%, declining to 119%, and closing at noon at about 120. Government bonds are quiet, but prices con-

Government bonds are quiet, but prices continue steady.

The stock market opened and continued very active and prices still further advanced. The main feature, however, was Reading Railroad, which sold very largely at our quotations. City loans sold at 100% 100% for the new issues.

Sales of Reading Railroad at 48% 49. Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 57%, a slight decline. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 114%. Lehigh Valley Railroad at 29% 36 was offered for North Pennsylvania, 35% for Catawissa preferred, and 44% for Northern Central.

In Canal stocks there were no sales. 33% was bid for Lehigh and 16% for Schuylkill preferred.

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares

Coal, Bank, and Passenger Rallway shares

SECOND EDITION | were neglected, the only sales belog in Farm rs' and Mechanics' Bank at 119. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. Cash . 114 % 1200
1 sh Penna R . 57 % 400
90 do . 57 % 290
2 do . 57 % 100
67 do . 57 % 100
60 do . 57 % 100
46 do . 18 57 % 100
20 sh Phil & T R . 115
82 sh Leh V R . 18 54 % 1400
100 sh Phil & E R . 29 % 100
200 sh Read R . 850 . 48 % do....b841. 49 do. ls. bSA1. 49

## THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Props the N. Y. Herald.

"The very pacific character of the news from Paris this morning and some sales under the rule for the account of a small firm unable to meet their engagements led to a decline in gold, which did not prevail, however, throughout the day, but was followed by a reaction in which the premium recovered to the opening price. The earliest sale at the board was at 129%, from which point the price declined to 120, when the suspension of Mr. C. F. Fearing, of the firm of E. S. Fearing & Co., was made known, and about half a million of gold was sold out 'under the rule.' Considering the fact that the failure was for about only a half per cent. on the amount just specified—a loss in reality of only a few thousand dollars—the 'bears' were very plucky to sell the market or the 'bulls' were greatly frightened over a trivial bankruptcy. However, the market was naturally heavy, owing to the long dullness, and hence, easily broke to 112%, which it just barely toucned. The carrying rate to-day being quite low, with a number of transactions at 'flat,' suggests that the 'shorts' put out a good line yesterday in expectation of some depressing news. They proved to be right and have been very successful for a brief operation. Indeed, the operators who were 'short' could well afford to have the bankrupts announce their failure, and could easily pay them their alleged losses from the profits of the two days' speculation. From the point mentioned the market railied on the purchases of the 'bears' to cover, and the rise as late in the afternoon sharply assisted by the news that Senator Sumner had introduced a bill to accord to the Cuban

mentioned the market railled on the purchases of the 'bears' to cover, and the rise as late in the afternoon sharply assisted by the news that Senator Sumner had introduced a bill to accord to the 'Cuban patriets belligerent rights without delay.

"Borrowers on call, with pledge of prime collaterals, have no difficulty in finding accommodation at five per cent. Large amounts continue to be left with the leading Government dealers at four per cent. Among the stock houses, however, the rate ranges from five to six per cent., with the greater number of transactions at the latter figure. Stock operators are always content to pay anything up to the full legal rate. As the stock brokers are seldom disposed to 'shin' the street for easier angagements, they are the more generous class of borrowers; hence loans on pledge of stocks are generally above the real market, unless there is so much competition among lenders as to force a decline in the interest rate. Commercial paper is in active request at six to eight per cent. for the choice grades of double name acceptances. Prime single names are current at seven to eight per cent. Foreign exchange was fairly active for Saturday's steamer, and rates were a shade firmer, but without change in figures. Prime bankers' sixty-day sterling bills were quoted 108%@109. The market has to encounter the competition of a free supply of commercial bills drawn against cotton, the shipments of which are unusually extensive, while the crop promises an excess of at least haif a million bales over last year's yield.

"The inactivity of the Government market continued in the earlier hours of business. Under the lower range of the gold market and with the memory of the heavy offerings by leading dealers at the Sub-Treasury yeaterday prices fell off and the market become heavy. Here some of the Government houses were large buyers, and as gold happened to become strong and active the market went against the sellers. The indications are that as some of the largest houses in the street are on opp

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Feb. 12 .- The Flour market is steady,

but there is not much activity, there being very little demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras at \$4.62%@4.75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota exta family at \$5,25.75. the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at

the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$526.65°C0; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$526.66°25°; and fancy brands at \$6.50.66°T50, according to quality. Rye Fiour sells at \$4.75° \$\text{ barrel.}

There is but little activity in the Wheat market, and only small sales of Pennsylvania red were reported at \$1.24.60°126. Rye may be quoted at \$80.76° bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair request, and prices are steady. Sales of 5000 bushels new yellow at \$7.6950. Oats are unchanged; Small sales of Western and Pennsylvania at 63.6550. 5000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 % ton. Seeds—Cloverseed is less active. Small sales at

\$868-1236. Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.
Whisky is active. 870 barrels Western fron-bound sold at 98c., and 150 barrels wood-bound do. at 97c.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Arrived, steamships West-phalis, from Hamburg; City of Mexico, from Havana; and Java, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... FEBRUARY 18 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ......43 | 11 A. M. ......48 | 2 P. M. ......49

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co. Schr Chas, E. Jackson, Cullen, Cambridge, Day, Hud-

dell & Co. Schr John Stroup, Crawford, Cambridgeport, do. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamskip El Cid, Nickerson, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Beckett, 52 hours from Portland, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase, to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Caroline, Tice, from Miliville, with glass to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Schr Manaway, Hampton, from Piorence, with iron pipe to R. D. Wood & Sons.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.
Schr Vandalia, Campbell, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

GOT OFF.

Brig Herald, Hansen, hence for Sagua, before reported ashore at Marcus Hook, was hauled off last night by the steaming Lioness, and proceeded on her

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orieans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York yesterday.